Page 7, Special Condition S1.C.6 states that facilities that discharge to a waterbody with a control plan can't be covered under the general permit unless the permit provides the level of protection required by the control plan. In a footnote, control plans include TMDLs, restrictions for the protection of endangered species, etc. I question how a permittee is supposed to know if the general permit is adequate or not? How is a permittee supposed to know that a "control plan" is in place? What are "restrictions for the protection of endangered species"? If a facility is excluded under this provision, Ecology will need to issue an individual NPDES permit for that facility. If a facility applies for coverage under the general permit and then is excluded from coverage by the Department of Ecology per this special condition, is the facility out of compliance until an individual permit is issued?

Page 13, Special Condition S3.B.1 states that discharge of process wastewater is prohibited. The condition is written in a way that is difficult for permittees to interpret. Try to use more descriptive language and give examples of common process wastewater, such as vehicle wash water, leachate, etc.

Page 16, Special Condition S3.D state that discharges must comply with the water quality standard end-of-pipe when discharging a listed pollutant to a 303(d) listed waterbody, except temperature and fecal coliform unless there is a source of fecal coliform in the industrial activity. The exclusions for temperature and fecal coliform are listed in the first paragraph of the special conditions. They should be repeated in the effluent limit tables under sections 1 and 2.

Page 18, Special Condition S3.D.2 lists the actions that must be completed for existing facilities. Each action must be documented in the SWPPP. Does the SWPPP have to be submitted to Ecology each time that it is updated after the first submittal of March 10, 2003? If so, list that in the Summary of Permit Report Submittals.

Page 19, Special Condition S3.E.2 defines the size of a standard mixing zone. How is a mixing zone defined for discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)?

Page 20, Special Condition S4 (1 - 5). I realize the need to make monitoring easy for permittees, but a grab sample in the first hour of discharge once per quarter? Not only is this monitoring scheme NOT representative of the discharge, it is of little value. It has been recognized for a long time that first flush does not occur in the Pacific Northwest, except maybe during high intensity summer storms. Ecology is proposing a much more rigorous monitoring regime in the Stormwater Treatment Facility Performance Evaluation Guidance Document. Robert Pitt was contracted to do an evaluation of the statistical approach in this guidance. I suggest that the permit authors read the Pitt recommendations and apply it to the monitoring requirements in the general permit if they are to have any meaning at all.

Page 21, Special Condition S4.A.1 requires visual monitoring at all discrete outfalls. It is unclear how the term "discrete outfall" applies to industrial facilities that discharge through one or more catch basins into an MS4. Further into the same section, it is stated

that the permittee must notify Ecology if a non-stormwater discharge is discovered during the dry season visual inspection. It is very common for storm drain systems to contain baseflow which is not "illicit" or process wastewater. Notification should only be required for illicit discharges.

Page 21, Special Condition S4.A.2 requires sampling for Petroleum - Oil and Grease using method number 413.1 or 413.2. These methods use Freon and have been phased out. I suggest that NWTPH $_{DX}$ is a more appropriate measure of petroleum hydrocarbons for stormwater monitoring.

Page 29, Special Condition S7.C uses the term "fully functional" for stormwater treatment systems. Please define this term.

Page 30, Special Condition S8.A outlines bypass procedures for stormwater treatment facilities. Bypass should be defined to mean bypass of flows at or below the design flow rate or volume for this context. Stormwater treatment systems are sometimes designed to bypass flows above the design storm.

Page 33, Special Condition S9.A.5 requires the implementation of the current and future editions of the SWMM for new facilities and existing facilities when they redevelop. However, the minimum requirements for site development are implemented by the municipal jurisdiction that the facility is located in, not by the Department of Ecology. If that jurisdiction has not adopted the latest version of the SWMM, how does the Department of Ecology plan to enforce this requirement? Part c states that redevelopment projects should apply the minimum requirements for the most current SWMM available during final design of the project. When is this? 50% or 90% design? Please be more specific.